AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] Figure 1A shows a contact bushing from the anode to an outer contact surface, as is already in widespread use. The housing cover 13 is composed of metal and is conductively connected to the positive pole of the battery (see Figure 1B). Its inner face is isolated from the content of the housing by an isolating plate 14. A contact rivet 11 is arranged in an opening in the housing cover 13, insulated by means of a non-conductive seal 12, in order to pass the negative pole to the outside of the battery. The rivet head on the outside of the housing and the bent-back rivet feet on the inside of the housing hold the contact rivet 11 in an interlocking manner. On the inside of the housing, the contact rivet 11 is connected on the rivet feet by means of a contact weld 15a to an output conductor lug 15 for the anode. The rivet head forms the externally accessible contact surface 11a. As can easily be seen, the illustrated arrangement has a considerable physical height H, which is due in particular to the insulation on the inside and outside of the housing cover 13, the ~~isolation~~ isolating plate 14 and the seal 12.

Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

[0031] Figure 2A shows a part of the cross section through a battery according to the invention with two contact connections. This is a battery with very small geometric dimensions and which, for example, has a height of only a few millimeters (for example up to 10 mm) and a width of a number of millimeters (for example 8 to 20 mm). Its energy capacity is generally 1 Ah or less. The battery housing 24 is composed of plastic, which is metalized to provide a vapor barrier. The gas-tight housing protects the electrolyte against air humidity. The battery housing 24 has two openings 24b, 24c, through which the output conductor pins or contact pins 25, 26 for the positive pole and negative pole, respectively, are screwed by means of conductive screws 21, 22. The screw heads rest on a printed circuit 23, which is arranged in a depression 24a in the upper face of the battery housing 24. In an upper part, the contact pins 25, 26 have cavities 25b, 26b with a thread into which the screws 21, 22 are screwed, while the lower part of the pins is solid.

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following amended paragraph:

[0033] Furthermore, they make contact with the charger while the battery is being charged. The openings 24b, 24c in the battery housing 24 have additional recesses 24d, 24e at their lower end. These interact with corresponding broadened areas 25a, 26a on the output conductor pins 25, 26, which support the pins in the recesses. These broadened areas 25a, 26a are in the form of outer surfaces of the cavities in the contact pins 25, 26 which are bent outwards at an obtuse angle, so that a collar or a circular flange is formed. This leads to a larger contact surface area for the pins 25, 26 on the battery housing 24, and thus to greater mechanical robustness and to a better seal between the interior of the battery and the recesses in the battery housing 24. This figure also shows the reduced physical height H' in comparison to the conventional version illustrated in Figure 1A. The physical height H' of the battery, according to the invention, is dependent only on the thickness and hence on the desired mechanical robustness of the battery housing 24, and the printed circuit 23 which is fitted to the battery housing 24 can contribute to the mechanical robustness if, for example, ~~it~~ the printed circuit 23 is adhesively bonded to the battery housing 24. The contact pressure between the screws 21, 22 and the contact surfaces 23a, 23b, as well as the seal for the battery interior, can be enhanced or ensured by tightening the screws 21, 22.

Please replace paragraph [0038] with the following amended paragraph:

[0038] Figure 4 shows a cross section through a battery according to the invention with a similar configuration to the battery illustrated in Figures ~~2,~~ 2A, 2B, 2C and 3, but with a greater distance between the pins 25, 26. The cross section runs parallel to the housing cover, approximately along a line A-A (see Figure 2C). A partially cylindrical internal area which is flattened in the form of a box is surrounded by the side wall 33. A supporting strip 28 which forms the cathode is spot-welded to the contact pin 25, and a supporting strip 29 which forms the anode is spot-welded to the contact pin 26. A separator strip 32 is wound between the two supporting strips and is impregnated with a suitable electrolyte, thus forming a compact winding 31. The winding is also held mechanically by the two contact pins, so that the contact pins are also used as a holding element for a wound electrode. The cavities in the contact pins 25, 26, which are in the form of small tubes, are filled by the screws 21, 22, which provide the electrical contact with the outside and fix the contact pins at one end on the housing cover. The area between the two contact pins 25, 26 does not contribute to the production of electrical power, because it is not filled with electrochemically active

elements. This embodiment clearly shows that pushing the two contact pins back close together as shown in the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figures ~~2,~~ 2A, 2B, 2C and 3 considerably reduces the size of this intermediate space 34, thus making it possible to considerably enlarge the actively useful volume.

Please replace paragraph [0041] with the following amended paragraph:

[0041] If the sealing of the battery housing is intended to be enhanced further, an encapsulating compound can also be applied between the printed circuit 23 and the battery housing 24. Its composition need not correspond to the composition of the encapsulating compound in the ~~recesses~~ openings 24b, 24c~~,~~ and recesses 24d, 24e.